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culture pointing to the south as their original home, but the tribes which they resemble in these respects are round headed, differing greatly from the long headed Algonkins. It is possible that a small body of conquerors imposed their language and culture on a large native population into which they were afterward absorbed, but if such admixture took place it has left no trace. The discovery adds another element of confusion to an already vexed problem.

The general conclusions arrived at by the author may be given in his own words: "The eastern crania . . . all belong to one and the same fundamental type, which we now know in the northeast as that of the Algonkin and Iroquois, in the west as the Shoshonean, farther south as the Piman-Aztec, and in South America as the Andean, 'Lagoa Santa,' or Pampas type. However, in the territory under consideration, as elsewhere, this type is far from being homogeneous, differing sometimes in an important way almost from tribe to tribe. The differences are evidently due partly to intermixture with the other brachycephalic American type and partly to locally developed or perpetuated variations."

The book contains a valuable map showing the distribution of brachycephaly and dolicocephaly throughout the region east of the Rockies, and is particularly to be commended for the descriptions and tables giving the physical position of the Algonkin in relation to the tribes of the trans-Appalachian region and also to whites and negroes. These make the work invaluable to students of comparative anthropology, while in general form it might serve as a model to those publishing similar reports. The publication sustains in every way the usual high standard of the bureau of ethnology.

RALPH LINTON

William Penn. By Rupert S. Holland. [True stories of great Americans.] (New York: Macmillan company, 1915. 166 p. \$.50)

This little volume is one of the "True stories of great Americans" series, the purpose of which is to tell simply and attractively to young boys and girls the life stories of Americans who have achieved greatness in different fields of endeavor. The author who was assigned the task of sketching the life of William Penn has been very successful in his effort. He has made a very good selection of topics and has developed them exceptionally well for the class of readers he has in mind. Only occasionally does he presume considerably on their knowledge.

This story of Penn includes more than a mere narrative of the chief events of his life. It presents a good deal of material on the ideas and the customs of the Quakers both in England and in Pennsylvania, and it gives an excellent delineation of Penn's character. Penn's steadfast adherence to the Quaker cause in spite of his father's efforts to coerce and

persuade him to abandon it; his cheerfulness under adversity, even imprisonment; his ardent nature; his ability as a debater; his success as a land boomer in interesting people in his colonial projects; his friendly relations with the Indians; his readiness to defend himself physically when occasion demanded it; and the odd admixture of the courtier and the Quaker in his manner and conduct, are made to stand out very prominently. Enough of incident is incorporated to insure the retention of interest on the part of the young reader. The illustrations are authentic and well chosen. The chapter which deals with what Penn found in America on his first visit is made up largely of well selected extracts from his own account.

The book should have a wide circulation in the schools among pupils of the seventh and eighth grades and among the boys and girls of the high school. No doubt many adults will find it delightful rapid reading.

E. M. VIOLETTE

The story of Old Fort Plain and the Middle Mohawk valley. By Nelson Greene. (Fort Plain, New York: O'Connor brothers, 1915. 399 p. \$1.50)

This volume was "written, compiled, and edited" as a labor of love and not as the finished work of a trained historian. The author says of his work (Introduction, p. xii): "The main part of these sketches is founded upon Beer's *Illustrated History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, 1878*, Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, and Simm's *Frontiersmen of New York*. Large parts of these works have been used bodily. Other authorities whose material has been made use of are Lossing's *Empire State*, Benton's *History of Herkimer County*, and the *Documentary History of New York*. While no claim is made for especial originality in its preparation, a great mass of material has been arranged in proper chronological sequence, which, the writer believes, is the first instance of its having been done in relation to the Revolutionary history of Fort Plain and the region about it."

In other words, a compilation of all published and some manuscript material has been made, put together with comment and arranged chronologically. The book will be interesting locally, and will be valuable to the student of the Mohawk valley district. Much of its usefulness is lost, however, because of the failure to provide an index.

L. K. M.